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A. M. CLAPP, EDITOR.

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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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WASHINGTON, MAY 15, 1880.

DEMOCRATIC JUSTICE AND ECONOMY.

The withholding of appropriations from the several departments of the government by which its legitimate functions are crippled, seems to be the studied purpose of democrats who control our national legislation. The thought that this government is for all the people and all alike are interested in its prosperity and welfare does not seem to have made a lodgment in the democratic mind. The democratic party, as represented in Congress, appears to regard the fact that a majority of the people rule and that the administration of public affairs is for all as an obsolete idea. It is only when and so far as the democrats are in full power that the government is entitled to the support of that party. This is the error of the period. It is the sentiment of pure selfishness. There is nothing patriotic or even democratic in the idea that because the democratic party is not in full power it is not bound to provide for the needs of the entire government.

It is under this prevailing sentiment that so many of the interests of the government are neglected and left to languish, if not to die out of absolute starvation. A parsimonious policy is adopted which is quite invidious and unbecoming liberal and just statesmanship, and which seems to be actuated by a feeling that, because the executive departments of the government are in the hands of republicans, the democrats are not equally bound to provide for them as they would be if they were filled by members of their own party. This fact is too clearly demonstrated in the action of congress toward its own democratic subordinates. There is no failure in subserving their wants in the way of compensation, while the appropriations for the executive departments are so niggard that the department of justice is crippled, jurors and witnesses cannot be paid, marshals' fees must go unpaid, the government printing office is allowed to come nearly to a stand still, with its multitudinous employees cast into idleness; postoffices, custom houses, sub-treasuries and court-rooms are without gas and water, and in this way, through a narrow, parsimonious and pinching policy, the interests of the government are made to suffer. This occurs for the want of a more liberal and catholic appreciation of what is due from statesmanship to the government. It is a most contemptible spirit which will attempt to punish certain branches of the government by withholding appropriations that are absolutely needed for the reason that they are not under democratic control. It is unjust, it is unjust, it is indefensible; indeed, it is unendurable when it so happens under the vicissitudes of politics that co-ordinate branches of the government are under different political party control, and are made objects of party persecution on that account.

There may be differences of opinion as to detail, but there should be but one opinion about providing for the apparent necessities of the government, which is for all alike. The law is for the government of the whole people, and the law, so long as it rests on the page of our recognized statutes, is for the respect of democrats and republicans alike. The law defining the duties of United States marshals and deputy marshals is very plain, and is entitled to the respect of every citizen, so long as it is law, and yet the democrats assume the right to starve the officials who have been designated by the government to administer these laws. For almost a full year they have absolutely refused to appropriate money for the support of the United States marshals, until there is not one which is solvent at this hour. The court must suspend its functions or the marshal must interpose his own personal credit, provide the means for their continuance, and in that way become the creditor of the government to the extent of his own salary, to say nothing of jurors' and witnesses' fees, and the other indispensable judicial expenses. Under the neglect or refusal of congress to provide the necessary means, therefore, there is no money in New York to provide for feeding the prisoners confined in the state jail, and hence the keepers must sustain the hungry men who are in duress at the instance of the United States, and that as a creditor of the government or the prisoner must be left to starve. Neither witnesses' nor jury fees are provided for. Of all these facts and necessities congress has been made aware by the proper officers of the government, and yet it refuses practically to make the needed appropriations for this purpose except upon unlawful terms of its own dictation.

Then again there are a large number of non-ferreters in prison awaiting their trials which are delayed for the want of the necessary means to operate the courts. These accused parties already begin to set up a plea for mitigation of punishment under this delay, should they be convicted, as they regard their protracted imprisonment a great grievance and wrong.

This is the picture which the democratic majority in congress is painting of the United States for the world's contemplation. With the vaults of its treasury glutted with billions—with hundreds of millions waiting circulation—with these vaults locked against the public necessity by the key of parsimony now held by the hand of a democratic congress, whose policy is sub-

ordination to its own unjust and illegal beliefs, or starvation in the face of a bloated treasury. To-day the government owes its officials nearly a million of dollars which this congress neglects to pay, and for the reason that it is averse to a law which provides for honest elections, and which it has not the power to repeal. This is democratic justice and economy based upon pig-headedness and wrong. Never before this congress began to make its record on the page of history was this nation subjected to such insult and wrong. This congress has attempted to overturn wise and beneficent laws by revolutionary strategy, but it has met a restraining power that has defeated its purposes, and now it tells the judiciary you must starve, and to the courts, postoffices and custom-houses, you must go into utter darkness that the defect of our purposes may be reversed. This is democratic justice and economy as practically taught in its own high school. The people will soon tire of this and provide for a succession this fall which will pay some regard to the wise policies of a just and equitable administration of the government.

WHAT WE ARE COMING TO.

There has not been any revision of the BLAINE table recently that has reached the public eye, hence it is difficult to understand just where the wind comes from that is noisy about the certain success of that statesman, in view of the ostensible condition of the figures. As the canvass continues and the results are known day by day, one thing cannot well be gotten over. General GRANT continues largely ahead of any other candidate in the accumulation of delegates, and for that matter the indications are that he is ahead and will keep ahead of the field to the opening of the national convention. Then, as we have modestly contended from the first, the probabilities are that before the first ballot is ended General GRANT will be nominated, and the result will be made unanimous by a whirlwind of enthusiasm, which will show to the country how hollow has been the army of hostility against him, and how easily it caves in when the shell is once broken. We have never complained because other republicans have preferred another candidate. This is an inalienable right with which none have a right to interfere. What we have objected to, and what we continue to object to, are the methods that have been introduced into this primary canvass to embarrass and embitter the contest, and leave wounds to be healed when the preliminary struggle is ended. This is the wrong feature of the contest, and it is so wrong that it cannot be either justified or defended. The assaults upon General GRANT have been more bitter, unfair and unscrupulous than could have been anticipated from the democratic party even if the struggle had been over the results of the final ballot. It would have been a very "low down" democrat who would have circulated the "coming crown," and been guilty of other cowardly and insidious attacks that have been made upon General GRANT during this rivalry for the nomination.

However, the end is near, and then much that has been said and done will be regretted by those who have inconsiderately said and done them. The question of "third term" having failed as a screener, will be carefully folded up and laid away to be forgotten, except by a few who must have some objection to a candidate, and may as well trifle around the "third term" bubble as any other phantom of the imagination. Before the middle of June the whole country will be ablaze with GRANT bonfires and vocal with GRANT huzzas, and then all but the fools who have been by far too active in this canvass will forget everything else under a sense of duty that the country must be saved to republican principles and rules.

WHY NOT?

FOSTER has been vindicated; so has HAMMOND; HELLER has been made a colonel after an intermission of army service extending from 1861 to 1879. WARREN has his "board" and will be declared to have deserved well of his country at Five Forks instead of being relieved by PHIL SHERMAN. A dozen, more or less, of cowards, defaulters and traitors have been "rehabilitated" by congress or the executive in the last three years, and it is not to be wondered at that the Graphic asks:

Why not wipe out all these stains at once? The war is over. Let us have a general act of oblivion of all the offenses which may be traced to the existence of the rebellion. It will not be very long before the officers who resigned from the army and navy to take up arms for the southern confederacy will be asking for a "board" to vindicate them from the aspersions cast upon their conduct. The board will do its work. Why not let us do our grateful and collective act of sovereignty justice instead of putting the individuals and the government to the expense of conducting inquiries in numerous cases?

THE UNSUBSTANTIAL FABRIC OF A VISION.

Nothing more clearly indicates the peculiar state of the political atmosphere than the phantom which men affect to see outlined against a background of nothing, called "the third term." It is purely an optical illusion—a mere specter—and yet in its name a convention was recently convened at St. Louis, as if it was of substance, a thing of weight to be grappled with, overcome, and the evil which some men seem to think must be embodied within it or which lurks behind it could be dissipated. Of course it is the merest war cry against one candidate—the most disingenuous and unmanly that can be or ever was invented. It is a curious political negative pregnant—a direct concession that there is and can be nothing else to be urged against General GRANT's candidacy, except that he would be for a third time elected to the presidency. If really in this time, when a specially and peculiarly qualified man is demanded for the place, this is all that can be urged against him, he should be nominated by acclamation.

If this shadowy thing could be caught and fixed, and found to be of substance, it might be analyzed. What is it? Is there anything in the constitution which renders a man distinguished by two elections to the place ineligible to a third? Is there any such thing implied in our system of politics? No shadow of either. Is there any final or ominous allusion in our history or tradition of this alleged evil, that superstition even can feel uncomfortable over? That is not pretended. It has never been

tried. Is there anything in the nature of the thing itself that should cause one to hesitate even? No one pretends that. One might be left to infer that a man who had been twice placed at the head of a nation and not only had personal qualities which justified this action of the people, but that he must have added to them the knowledge and experience which would place him almost infinitely in advance by comparison with any untitled man. It is true GRANT WAS WASHINGTON did not elect a third time, and this is the sole reason-thing of this superstition. Is no man to do what General WASHINGTON did not do or have done to him? It is the things that a man does, which become examples, which men can see, comprehend, understand, follow and imitate, and ordinarily not what they did not do. This transcends nihilism. It is that negative so negative that it becomes a positive.

THE New York Tribune takes the following shy at Secretary SHERMAN: "Is he a 'strong man who can't hold his party together in his own state'?"

"A NIPPING and an eager air."

THE Richmond Dispatch is evidently getting scared. It talks of the "increased and increasing insolence of the negroes," because, probably, they have the insolence to pay their poll taxes and propose to vote for a change of officials at the approaching city election.

The Cincinnati Enquirer has expressions of presidential preferences from about half the delegates to the methodist general conference now in session in Cincinnati. Over one-half of them are for GRANT. BLAINE comes in second, EDMUNDS third, and SHERMAN fourth.

When the lobby is bigger than the senate the members find it difficult to stand the pressure.

The death of Hon. SANFORD E. CHURCH is announced by telegraph. At the time of his death he was chief-justice of the court of appeals of the state of New York. He has frequently been mentioned in connection with the democratic nomination for the presidency.

The New York Times insists "that there is" no difference in principle between magnetizing an elector and magnetizing a delegate to a nominating convention."

EX-SECRETARY FISH, of New York, never makes a statement for effect, but because he believes it to be true. He is credited with having said recently that "GRANT" is the strongest man in the republican party, and the only republican who could, with any certainty, be depended upon to "carry New York next November."

The fact that General GRANT has more delegates to Chicago than all the other delegates combined is proof positive to "independent" minds that "nobody wants him."

The Philadelphia yearly meeting of Friends in the annual declaration against a "hiring ministry" concluded this year that as there seemed to be something offensive in the epithet "hiring" and as the society of Friends recognized that many salaried ministers do a needed and good work, the phrase be changed to a protest against a "paid" ministry.

Those opponents of General GRANT who were lately shrieking because the republican convention was called at Chicago are deprived of a grievance when they claim that the city is "not for GRANT."

THE New York Tribune must base its table presenting the aspect of the presidential canvass upon a more rational assumption in the way of detail before it will become alarming. It is an easy thing to put figures down to suit the wishes of the preparer of a table, but to have them valuable as pointing to probable results they must bear some reference to correctness in representing facts. The Tribune's assumptions will not hold good, as the results in the convention will be sure to teach.

SHERMAN will have more votes on the first ballot at Chicago than HAYES had, in 1876, and BLAINE will have no more now than then. And GRANT will have more than BLAINE and SHERMAN and two other statesmen beside.

THE New York Herald has got the pending presidential contest down to the dot of an i. The five candidates now in the field are in to stay. No one is to withdraw. The dance that has opened is to be thus continued until all the candidates become weary of the struggle and all simultaneously retire. When that point is reached then the Herald is ready for the emergency. It will trot the Hon. HAMILTON FISH into the ring as the dark horse, under the assurance that he can carry New York and win the race. Even this flattering presentment will bring no weakening to the friends of General GRANT, for should the programme of the Herald be enacted the heart of no GRANT man would be bowed down.

MR. WASHINGTON has no doubt discovered by this time that if he desired to preserve a show of consistency he should have remained in Illinois until the primaries were over. His friends have sold him out, and very cheaply too, simply for the reason that he has neglected his business.

When people learn not to pound unexploded shells with a hammer, and not to burn brush in the vicinity of flowing oil wells, life and property may be a little more safe than they seem to have been under these careless practices.

THERE is likely to be a regular stampede now among democratic senators to say *res adjudicata*. Senator HAMPTON led the way and made the path easy for those who have hesitated to break away from party dictation voiced by HILL. Senator HAYES, too, has spoken in favor of treating justly the case of a southern republican and an ex-union officer was a manly and eloquent one.

It is not pleasant to learn that nihilist methods have been imported into this country. The attempt upon the life of the Spanish consul-general at New York by means of an infernal machine sent through the mail excites universal indignation, and we trust that no expense will be spared by

the government to track out the would-be assassins. An examination of the remains of the package showed that it had consisted of an inner glass tube, somewhat similar to the chimney of an Argand lamp, and an outer cylinder of thin metal, brass or copper. The ends of the tube were sealed with plaster of Paris. The tube had a cylindrical cap on one end in which a wire was imbedded, and to the other end of the wire was affixed a piston intended to play against a piece of sand paper on the inner surface of the glass tube. It is supposed that the piston was charged with fulminating material, and that the contents of the tube were gunpowder and possibly nitro-glycerine, which would be exploded when the powder was ignited by the fulminate. The smoke in the room indicated that some explosive other than powder was used.

The wound received by Senator UHART was in the hand, and although painful, is not so dangerous. It is extremely unpleasant to think there is danger in taking our packages from the mail. There is no necessity to add to the things to be guarded against—there was enough of them before.

SPARKS FROM THE POLITICAL ANVIL.

The country will be obliged to pay \$10,000 because Senator Davis, of West Virginia, has used \$20,000,000 had been stolen from the United States treasury—which it wasn't.—[N. Y. Adv. editor.]

How would Colonel—do for a delegate to Cincinnati? asked one democrat of another yesterday. "He would do first rate to go to the depot to see the others off," was the prompt reply.—[Post.]

Does one man write up the various democratic platforms? They bear a striking resemblance to each other. That fraud paragraph, at least, should be included in quotation marks.—[Phila. Bulletin.]

The Cincinnati Gazette, referring to General Grant, says: "In all his relations to the republican party he incurred no obligations which give the shadow of ground for charging him with bad faith to that party."

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat puts it in this way: "Before I call another convention I will make sure of at least six delegates to be in attendance. Conventions without delegates are unsatisfactory."—[John B. Henderson in solution.]

The colored republicans will not have sufficient influence in the pending campaign to demand a place on the presidential ticket, but the Chicago-convention could scarcely afford to ignore them, and Senator Bruce, of Mississippi.—[New York Telegram.]

Even the Democratic House could not get over the large majority of votes cast for Yolkum and seat Governor Curtin. And now the Philadelphia Times gets and says this act of justice, in allowing Yolkum to retain his seat, to "the rebel brigades." The "R. B." ought to be proud of this gesture.

Grant can afford to be beaten, for he has not asked the office. He presents the strange spectacle of being the object of all the malice of the other candidates without having taken one step toward securing the nomination; in fact, he is not a candidate in the sense in which they are. He is a member of the party, limited to "third term," for the republican party is responsible for his official acts. He obeyed the laws enacted by the votes of Sherman, Blaine, and Edmunds, and his appointment was made on the recommendations of that class.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

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COLONEL A. W. JONES and General Hambley, of Virginia, registered at the Arlington last night.

F. F. BAILEY and Mrs. J. F. Hayes, of Philadelphia, registered at the Metropolitan yesterday.

A. Connor and wife, F. E. KAUFMAN and wife, J. C. BENCH, A. McNEIL and S. WOLMAN, of New York, registered at the Metropolitan yesterday.

HISERAW KAWASE, chief secretary of the treasury in Japan and director of the bureau of commerce, is in New York.

Two members of the Japanese civil service accompany him. The party will visit England and Australia before returning to Japan.

GROVER H. FAY, widow of THOMAS D. M. HOLDS, wife and daughter, of Boston, Mass.; Thomas Baker and wife, of Bloomfield, N. J.; R. D. KIRBY, of Bloomfield, N. J.; Zeph. C. BUNDING, of New Bedford, Mass.; and Miss Parker, of New Bedford, Mass., and George A. Blandford and Miss S. Blandford, of Boston, Mass., registered at the St. James yesterday.

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